South Africa and The Anti-Apartheid Movement

• How did the white South African government enforce apartheid?

• What were some of the major movements against apartheid?
European Colonization of South Africa
Dutch Settlers = Boers
The Beginning of Apartheid
Why was apartheid created in the first place?

- Apartheid was created by white South African government out of fear
  - Afraid of what black South African might do
  - Why?

- Only way to insure safety for the white minority was through separation of the races
Racial Concentrations and Homelands

Racial concentrations of 30% or more by magisterial district

NOTE: Portions of Colored, Indian, and white areas may also have an equal or slightly larger percentage of other racial groups. Black areas have no other racial groups as high as 30%. Homelands are traditional areas set aside by the South African government for specific black ethnic groups. All have a black population in excess of 90%. Bophuthatswana, Transkei, and Venda have been granted nominal independence by South Africa.
The Township System - 1950’s & 1960’s
Who were some of the people / movements that protested against apartheid?

- Two (2) major groups:
  1. **African National Congress**
     - 1912 - present
     - Nelson Mandela
     - Non-violent movement (similar to Gandhi)
  2. **Black Consciousness**
     - 1960 - 1994
     - Steven Biko
     - Peaceful “confrontation”
Who is Steven Biko?

- Steven Biko was one of South Africa’s most famous anti-apartheid activists
  - 1946-1977

- Originally studied to be a doctor before being expelled due to his political attitudes
  - Noted for his passionate speeches
  - Influenced by American civil rights movement / youth movement
Steve Biko & “Black Conscience”
Biko’s Influence – US Youth Movement
Founding of South African Students' Organization (SASO) [1968-1977]
Steven Biko, prior to his “banning”
Biko’s “peaceful confrontation”
Who was Nelson Mandela?

- Nelson Mandela was a South African activist/politician who fought apartheid from the 1950’s till 1994
  - 1918 - 2013
  - 1st black President of South Africa (1994 – 1999)
  - International statesman

- 1993: Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize
Where did Mandela grow up?

- Mandela was born in a poor rural village in western South Africa
  - Father was a local chief
- First family member to attend college
  - Studied to be a lawyer
  - Became interested in the struggle against apartheid
A young Mandela at his Grammar School (1920’s)
The Chancellor House: Mandela’s Law Office

Chancellor House cir. 1994

Chancellor House cir. 2010
What did Mandela do as a member of the anti-apartheid movement?

- Major leader of the African National Congress, South Africa’s main anti-apartheid party
  - Organized protests & strikes
  - Gave anti-apartheid speeches
  - (Briefly) Organized acts of sabotage / terrorism
ANC Speakers cir. 1965
ANC Protests / Strikes
What drove the anti-apartheid movement “underground”? 

- Leaders such as Mandela / Biko were driven “underground” due to government efforts to keep them quiet
  - “Bannings”
  - Imprisonment
  - Assassinations / Violence

- In the end, these tactics only made their causes more popular
Sharpeville Massacre (1960)
Aftermath of the Sharpeville Massacre
How did the anti-apartheid movement change after Sharpeville?

- Prior to Sharpeville, the ANC tried to unite all anti-apartheid groups under one banner
  - Preached non-violence & cooperation

- After Sharpeville, the ANC turned to terror tactics briefly
  - Militant wing: “Spear of the Nation”
  - Eventually gave it up
Mandela burning his “pass” (1960’s)
ANC / South African government violence
ANC “Sabotage” Attacks
Aftermath of the Soweto Uprising
The Spear of the Nation “army”
Liliesleaf Farm, Mandela’s “military” headquarters
What happened to many of the ANC leaders?

- Many of the original ANC leaders are either assassinated or imprisoned by the South African government
  - Nelson Mandela is arrested in 1963
    - Charged with “terrorism” & “inciting white hatred”
  - Deported to Robben Island (1964 - 1990)
Mandela’s “Show” Trial (1963-64)
Police Security at Mandela’s trial
Mandela and his co-defendants, 1963
Mandela at Robben’s Island
Overhead shot of Robben Island
Overhead shot of Robben Island
The Dock to Robben Island
The Entrance to Robben Island
Image of Mandela in prison, cir. 1991
Mandela’s Cell on Robben Island
Robben Island’s Rock Quarry
Biko’s Assassination (1977)
Biko’s Body (1977)
Public Outcry over Biko’s Death (1977)
Donald Woods (1933 – 2001)
Cry Freedom (1987)
International boycotts of South Africa (1978-1994)
Desmond Tutu (1931 – present)
United Nations Security Council
Resolution 421 (1977)
Why was Mandela released?

- South Africa was under pressure from black South Africans and other countries

- 1990: Mandela was released
  - President FW de Klerk
  - Worked together to final end apartheid

- Continues to work for human rights causes around the world
Mandela’s Release from Robben Island (1990)
Mandela Meeting w/ President de Klerk (1991)
Mandela Accepting his Nobel Peace Prize (1994)
Mandela’s Inauguration as President of South Africa (1994)
Mandela and World Sports
Invictus (2009)
Mandela’s Death (2013)
What is the legacy of apartheid in South Africa today?

- Despite the outlawing of apartheid in 1994, race remains an issue in South Africa
  - Poverty
  - Equal Opportunity
  - Political Rights

- South Africa remains a work in progress